

CRITERIA AND INDICATORS

of Sustainable Forest Management in Canada



*Key Trends
and Conditions*

2005



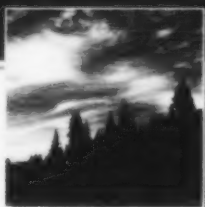
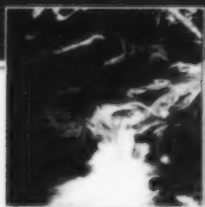
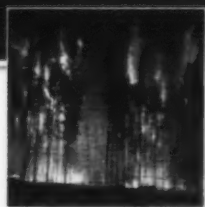
Criteria and Indicators
Critères et indicateurs

Canadian Council
of Forest
Ministers



Conseil canadien
des ministres
des forêts

INTRODUCTION



CANADA'S FOREST AND OTHER WOODED LAND



MEASURING PROGRESS TOWARD SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

Canada is a forest nation. Its forests cover 41 percent of its land mass and represent about 10 percent of the world's forests and 30 percent of the boreal forest. Forests play an important role in the economic, social and cultural well-being of Canadians. About 93 percent of Canada's forest land is publicly owned.

Demand for forest resources is growing, and multiple forest values often conflict. Canadians have a strong commitment to sustainable forest management and want assurances that their forests will provide environmental, social and economic benefits today and in the future.

Criteria and indicators provide a science-based tool to measure, assess and report on the state of Canada's forests and forest management. In 2003, the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM), working closely with members of Canada's forest community, released a renewed framework consisting of six criteria and 46 indicators. The renewed indicators are balanced, assessing environmental, economic and social values Canadians associate with their forests.

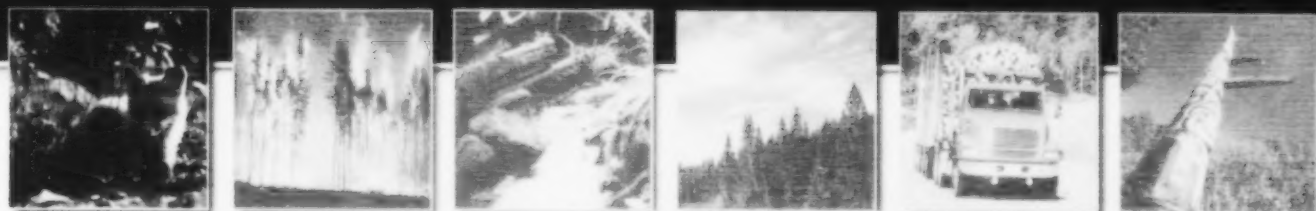
Criteria and Indicators of Sustainable Forest Management in Canada: National Status 2005 is the Council's second report on Canada's progress toward sustainable forest management, and it uses the revised framework. It will help to improve discussions and decision making by using science-based explanations of trends to show where progress has been made and where improvement is needed.

At the same time, this summary of *National Status 2005* highlights key trends and conditions and will be of interest to policy-makers, decision-makers and individuals who want a brief description of Canada's progress toward sustainable forest management. A diagram of the CCFM framework of Criteria and Indicators of Sustainable Forest Management can be found near the end of this booklet. To obtain the full report, refer to the information on the last page of this booklet.

% Forest and Other Wooded Land	Total Land Area (Millions of ha)	Area Forest and Other Wooded Land (Millions of ha)
0-5	191.1	1.1
6-20	20.9	8.1
21-40	74.0	25.1
41-60	33.0	40.1
61-80	111.8	86.9
81-100	288.2	241.7
Total	929.1	433.1

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Maintaining biological diversity, or biodiversity, allows organisms and ecosystems to respond and adapt to environmental change.



CANADA'S FORESTS COVER 402.1 MILLION HECTARES (HA), ABOUT 10 PERCENT OF THE WORLD'S FORESTS.

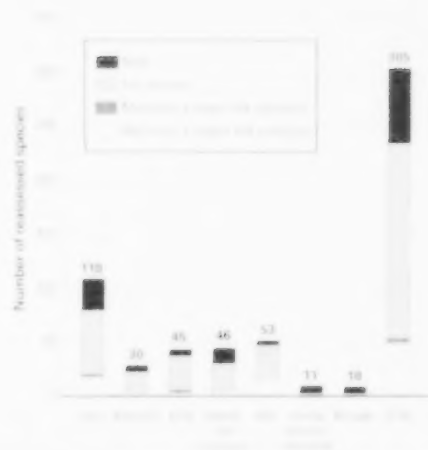
Most of Canada's forests are comprised of coniferous species, although deciduous species are also important. The dominant age class is 41–80 years old, although forests in some areas, like the temperate rain forests of the West Coast, can be much older. Canada also has 134.6 million ha of wetlands – about 25 percent of the world's total.

MORE THAN 31 MILLION HA OF FORESTS AND 9.6 MILLION HA OF WETLANDS ARE PROTECTED.

Canada's National Forest Strategy calls for a national network of protected areas. Almost 8 percent of Canada's forests are protected. These areas contain many examples of Canada's forest biodiversity.

305 FOREST SPECIES ARE DESIGNATED "AT RISK."

There was a 27 percent increase in the number of forest-associated species at risk between 1999 and 2004. This is consistent with a 31 percent increase in the total number of species assessed, highlighting that data availability is one of the main factors affecting the number and change in status of designated species at risk.



Change in status of forest-associated species at-risk reassessed between 1999 and 2004. Included are extirpated, endangered, threatened and special concern species designated by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada.

MANY FOREST ANIMALS HAVE STABLE OR INCREASING POPULATIONS, BUT DECLINES IN SOME SPECIES ARE A CONCERN.

Across Canada, many forest mammal and bird species that are being monitored are assessed as stable or increasing. However, declining populations of such species as the woodland caribou and the American marten are a concern, because these species are often associated with mature and old forests – locations where forestry activities frequently occur. For these and other species, governments have developed, or are developing, practices to conserve the species and minimize forest-management impacts.

GOVERNMENTS ARE RESPONDING TO THE THREAT POSED BY NON-NATIVE SPECIES TO CANADA'S FOREST BIODIVERSITY.

Although Canada has increased detection efforts at ports of entry, the number of non-native (alien) invasive species has increased. Federal, Provincial and Territorial Governments are working together to implement An Invasive Alien Species Strategy for Canada to address this threat.

Estimated number of alien species in Canada (preliminary)

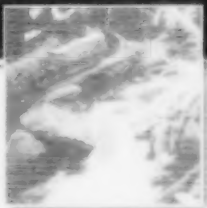
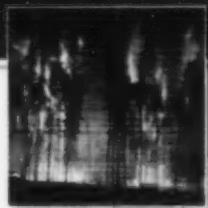
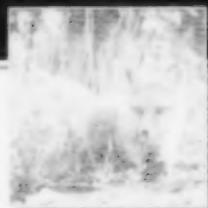
Vascular plants	At least 27% of all vascular plants
Birds	24
Mammals	26
Reptiles	2
Amphibians	4
Fish	55
Terrestrial arthropods	>1500

CANADA'S FOREST-MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ARE DESIGNED TO RETAIN GENETIC DIVERSITY.

Most harvested areas regenerate naturally, but for the roughly 15 percent that do not, programs and policies are in place to help ensure that planted trees have adequate genetic variation. Across Canada, 58 tree species require genetic conservation measures. Many of these species are from the Carolinian forest of southern Ontario, where populations have been severely reduced, largely due to urbanization and agriculture. Several temperate-zone conifers, such as white and red pine, have also suffered sharp population declines, due to harmful harvesting practices in the early nineteenth century and the introduction of diseases and pests. Modern harvesting practices have improved substantially, and specific conservation initiatives have been established for several tree species.

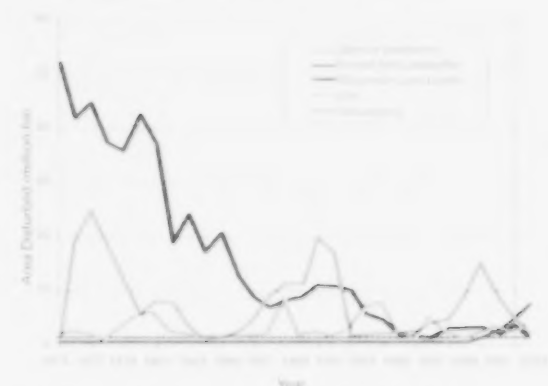
ECOSYSTEM CONDITION AND PRODUCTIVITY

Canada's forest ecosystems must be able to cope with and recover from natural and human disturbances to maintain their ecological functions and processes. Some disturbances, such as wildfires, play a key role in forest renewal.



NATURAL DISTURBANCES PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE FUNCTIONING OF CANADA'S FOREST ECOSYSTEMS.

Natural disturbances, like wildfire and insect defoliation, affect millions of hectares but are part of the natural functioning of forest ecosystems and help maintain biodiversity. Insect outbreaks tend to be cyclical, with peak populations occurring in particular years and certain regions of the country. For example, British Columbia is currently experiencing an infestation of mountain pine beetles. While management strategies are being implemented to curtail the infestation, mild winters and abundant mature lodgepole pine have enabled beetle numbers to reach unprecedented levels.



Area disturbed by fire, harvesting and selected insects in Canada (1975-2004)

LESS THAN 1 PERCENT OF CANADA'S 29 BILLION CUBIC METRES (M³) OF MERCHANTABLE WOOD IS HARVESTED ANNUALLY.

Canada's boreal and Pacific maritime forests contain over 80 percent of Canada's merchantable wood. In 2003, 177.4 million m³, or 0.6 percent of the total volume, were harvested. However, in any given year, as much as 239 million m³ could be harvested on public and private land. In terms of area, about 900 000 ha of

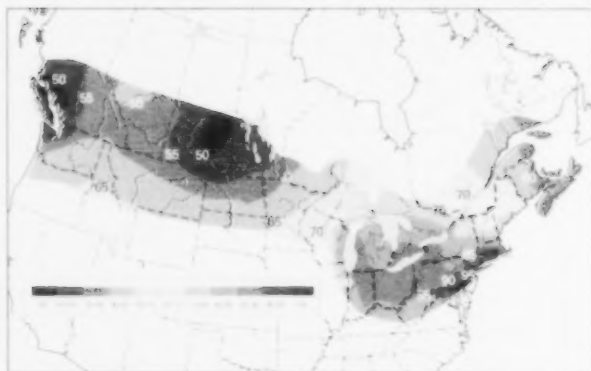
forest are harvested annually. In most cases, companies harvesting Crown forests must ensure that the forest grows back promptly to maintain the productivity of the ecosystem. The area considered not adequately reforested is gradually shrinking; by 2001, it had fallen to just under 2.1 million ha from 2.4 million ha in 1993.

LESS THAN 0.02 PERCENT OF CANADA'S FOREST AREA IS CONVERTED TO OTHER LAND USES EACH YEAR.

Research is underway to improve available information, but it is estimated that every year less than 0.02 percent of Canada's forests (up to 80 000 ha) is permanently converted to other uses, such as cities, agricultural land, roads and range. Some areas are also converted back to forest from other land uses. About 6000 ha were converted to forest in 2001, down from 10 000 ha in 1990.

ACID RAIN AND OZONE CONTINUE TO AFFECT FORESTS IN SOUTHEASTERN CANADA AND SOUTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALTHOUGH POLLUTANT EMISSIONS HAVE STABILIZED.

Ozone and acid rain slowly degrade forests over many years. The cumulative and combined effects of ozone and acid rain on forests are still a concern, especially in southeastern Canada. Research is ongoing to quantify the effects of these combined pollutants.

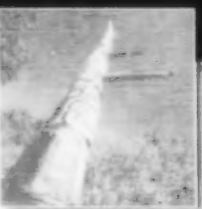
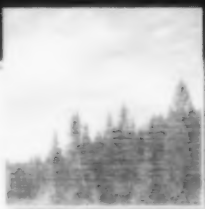
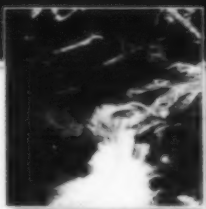
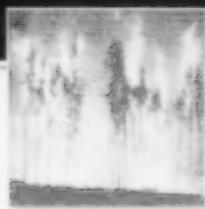


Ozone concentrations (parts per billion), 2000-2002.

3

SOIL AND WATER

Forests act as filters for pollution, and are prime habitat for many aquatic and riparian species. Forest management activities can modify forest soils through disturbance, erosion, and compaction. Modifying management techniques to protect soil and water can minimize these impacts.



ALL PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES MONITOR AND ENFORCE HARVESTING STANDARDS TO PROTECT FOREST SOILS AND WATER, AND THE RATE OF COMPLIANCE IS HIGH.

Directly assessing the impacts of forestry practices on soil and on water quality and quantity across Canada is difficult and expensive. An effective substitute is to look at compliance with local standards, including regulations, policies and guidelines related to forest management. High compliance rates – 80 to 100 percent for soil standards and 60 to 99 percent for water standards – have been reported by jurisdictions and reflect a good understanding of the importance of maintaining a productive land base. Forest operations found not to be in compliance may be assessed a penalty and/or requested to be remediated. However, compliance with standards is only part of the picture when it comes to conserving forest soils and water. Governments and industry are investing in scientific research, and new research results on the impacts of forest harvesting are integrated into forest-management regulations, policies and guidelines through periodic updates.



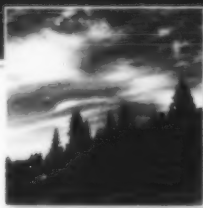
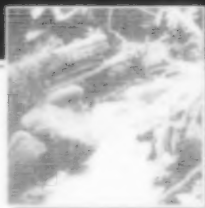
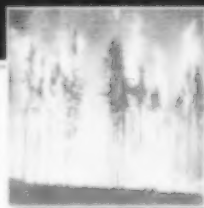
ESTIMATES OF THE PROPORTION OF WATERSHEDS THAT CAN BE HARVESTED WITHOUT CAUSING UNACCEPTABLE DAMAGE TO A RANGE OF FOREST VALUES ARE PROGRESSING.

Another important indicator of sustainable forest management is the proportion of watersheds affected by fire, harvesting and large-scale damage from insects. Research is underway to produce detailed watershed databases that can be used to predict the hydrological impacts of forest harvesting and other disturbances.

4

ROLE IN GLOBAL ECOLOGICAL CYCLES

Forests play a key role in the global ecological cycles. They depend on and contribute to self-regulating processes responsible for recycling carbon, water, nitrogen, and other life-sustaining elements. Forest management can impact the role of forests in the carbon cycle.



EARLY ESTIMATES INDICATE THAT CANADA'S FORESTS STORE MORE THAN 84 BILLION TONNES OF CARBON.

Forests play a key role in the global carbon budget by absorbing, storing and releasing atmospheric carbon dioxide, a key greenhouse gas (GHG) linked to global climate change. Canada has a responsibility to understand how its forests contribute to global carbon cycles. Based on earlier versions of the Canadian carbon budget model, estimates published in 2000 indicated that Canada's forests contained more than 84 billion tonnes of carbon. Researchers are improving the country's carbon budget model to provide more accurate and up-to-date estimates.

IN THE PAST, CANADA'S FORESTS HAVE RELEASED AN AVERAGE OF 44.6 MILLION TONNES OF CARBON PER YEAR INTO THE ATMOSPHERE.

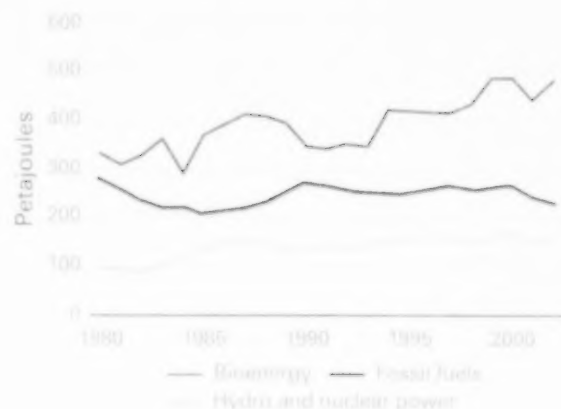
According to estimates published in 2000, Canada's forests, on average, released more carbon into the atmosphere each year through decay, fire and other processes than they took up through growth. Year-to-year variation is closely linked with natural disturbances like wildfires. Improved models, available in the near future, will provide more up-to-date estimates. In addition, more than 4 million tonnes of carbon are stored in forest products each year.

THE FOREST INDUSTRY HAS KEPT GHG EMISSIONS AT 1980 LEVELS DESPITE A 23 PERCENT INCREASE IN ENERGY USE AND 30 PERCENT INCREASE IN PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTION.

The forest industry, Canada's largest industrial energy user, has kept emissions at 1980 levels by improving energy efficiency and using cleaner fuels, such as natural gas and bioenergy. Bioenergy accounts for more than 55 percent of the total energy used by the forest industry, up from 47 percent in 1980.



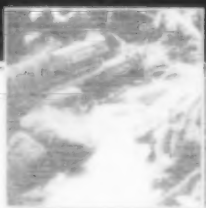
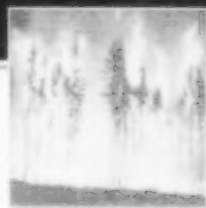
Forest sector GHG emissions and total energy use



Forest sector energy sources

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL BENEFITS

Sustainable forest management ensures forests provide a broad range of goods and services over the long term, offering significant economic and social benefits.

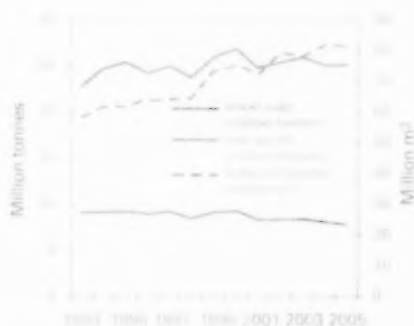


SALES OF TIMBER PRODUCTS HAVE GROWN TO \$77 BILLION, BUT THE FOREST INDUSTRY'S RELATIVE CONTRIBUTION TO CANADA'S GDP HAS FALLEN TO AROUND 3 PERCENT.

The forest industry's contribution to Canada's gross domestic product (GDP) fell by about half a percentage point per decade from 1961 to 1982. The forest industry did expand during that period – volumes and shipments of timber increased in real terms – just not as quickly as the rest of the economy. Thus, the forest industry's relative contribution to the GDP, \$37.5 billion in 2005, is currently less important than it used to be. The industry's contribution to the GDP has been more stable recently, due largely to growth in the wood industries sub-sector. However, the contribution of the forestry, logging and pulp and paper sub-sectors continues to decline.



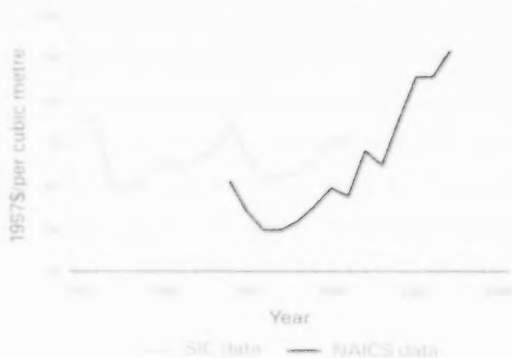
Contribution of the forest industry to Canada's GDP (%) (SIC = Standard Industrial Classification; NAICS = North American Industry Classification System)



Production of timber products in Canada

SECONDARY MANUFACTURING OF TIMBER PRODUCTS HAS RAPIDLY EXPANDED, INCREASING ECONOMIC BENEFITS WITHOUT INCREASING THE HARVEST.

Secondary manufacturing (e.g., making cabinets from wood panels) increases the contribution of the forest industry to the GDP, revenue and employment without increasing the harvest. Ontario, where about 40 percent of the Canadian population lives and about half of the housing starts occur, has the most secondary manufacturing industries.



Canadian shipments of secondary manufacturing products per volume harvested

THE VALUE OF CANADA'S NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS SECTOR IS SIGNIFICANT AND GROWING.

Estimated current output of forest-based foods (FBF) in the Canadian economy

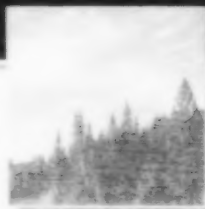
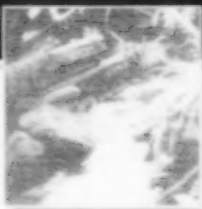
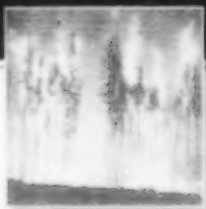
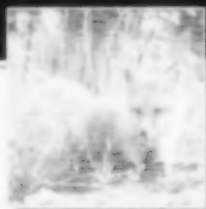
FBF commodity	Output in tonnes or litres (000)	Current economic value (million \$)	Additional economic potential (million \$)
Honey	37 072	161	1 000
Tree saps	34 761	164	31
Berries	149 373	279	164
Mushrooms	1	43	26
Understorey plants	2	75	115
Wild rice	1 013	3	753
Total		725	2 089

NEW TENURE ARRANGEMENTS ARE MAKING MORE FOREST RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO SMALL ENTERPRISES AND COMMUNITIES.

Canada has a mix of Crown tenure arrangements that confer the right to harvest certain forest resources, usu-

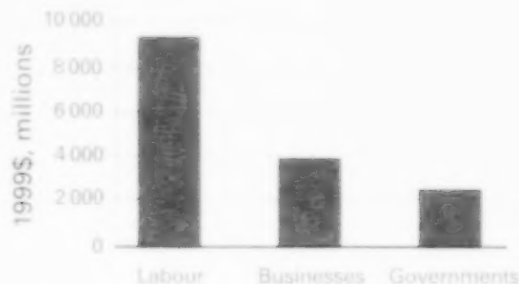
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL BENEFITS

Sustainable forest management ensures forests provide a broad range of goods and services over the long term, offering significant economic and social benefits.



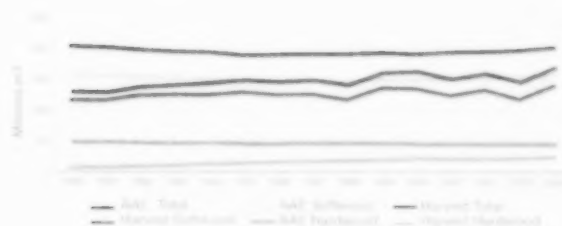
ally timber. In return, tenure holders pay fees to the Crown and must respect rules to protect the resource. New types of tenure have been introduced since 1990, often to make Crown forest resources available to small- and medium-sized enterprises, communities and Aboriginal peoples. For example, the Yukon, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories have conferred 11, 12, 16 and 30 percent, respectively, of their forest volumes to Aboriginal peoples.

LABOUR, BUSINESSES AND GOVERNMENTS SHARE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN BENEFITS FROM THE TIMBER PRODUCTS INDUSTRY.



Average annual financial benefits distributed to labour, businesses and governments in the form of wages, profits, taxes and so on (1990-2002)

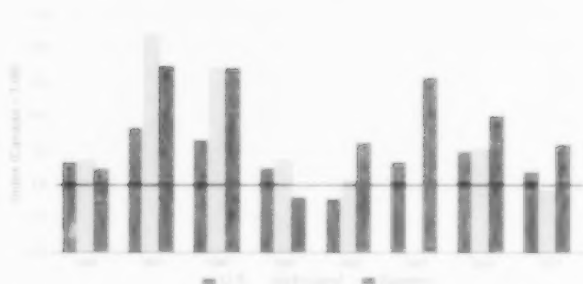
THE VOLUME OF TIMBER HARVESTED ON PROVINCIAL CROWN LANDS HAS INCREASED 22 PERCENT SINCE 1990 BUT REMAINS BELOW THE ALLOWABLE ANNUAL CUT (AAC).



LOW RATES OF RETURN ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED (ROCE) IN CANADA'S FOREST INDUSTRY MAKE IT DIFFICULT TO ATTRACT INVESTMENT.

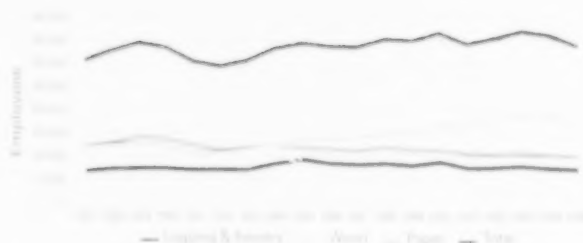
Canadian forest companies have faced challenges attracting the private investment necessary to increase

productivity when their international competitors often have a higher ROCE. The forest sector, particularly pulp and paper, is an industry with high capital costs. In the last couple of years, the ongoing lack of capital investment, coupled with low pulp and paper prices, has led to poor returns in the pulp and paper sub-sector. Lumber and panel producers have fared better, benefiting from stronger prices and higher capital investment, with consequent better returns.



International comparisons (Canada=1.00) of the return on capital investment performance

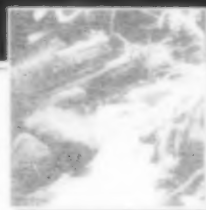
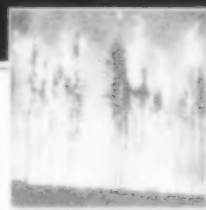
THE FOREST INDUSTRY PROVIDES HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF WELL-PAYING JOBS, ALTHOUGH EMPLOYMENT HAS DECLINED RECENTLY.



The industry has generated over 330 000 direct jobs since 1995, reaching a record of over 370 000 jobs in 2003. Wages are generally higher than, or equal to, wages in manufacturing as a whole. Between 2003 and 2005, however, the industry lost over 30 000 jobs. Many of these jobs were in the pulp and paper sub-sector, which has experienced a downturn resulting in several mill closures. Wood-products manufacturing, where jobs have been increasing since 1991, also suffered a setback.

SOCIETY'S RESPONSIBILITY

Forest practices should reflect social values since operations often take place on publicly owned lands, and many rural communities depend on the forest for their economic, social and cultural well-being.



ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION AND INVOLVEMENT IN FOREST-MANAGEMENT PLANNING HAS INCREASED, BUT INFORMATION ABOUT TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND ITS APPLICATION TO FOREST MANAGEMENT IS LACKING.

Aboriginal peoples in Canada have strong ties to the forest, and over the past several years, improvements have been made in the way governments and industry consult with and involve Aboriginal peoples in forest management. In addition, more forest land is coming under Aboriginal control through land claims, treaty land entitlements and additions to reserves, which may lead to greater economic opportunities. In recent years, the value of Aboriginal traditional ecological knowledge (ATEK) in contemporary forest management has been recognized. Provinces and territories have undertaken efforts to gather information on ATEK, but more work is needed to transfer this knowledge to non-traditional users.

FOREST-DEPENDENT COMMUNITIES ARE GENERALLY LESS WELL OFF THAN OTHER RURAL COMMUNITIES.

About 350 Canadian communities depend on the forest industry, and about 80 percent of Aboriginal communities are located in forest areas. On average, while forest-based communities have higher economic diversity – which helps communities weather shocks in their economy – they are not as well off as other rural communities in terms of education, employment and income. As a result, they may be less able to respond to rapid changes in their social, economic and environmental systems. This is something governments and others are working to address through the National Forest Strategy and other initiatives.

MOST PUBLIC PARTICIPANTS FEEL THAT THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN FOREST-MANAGEMENT PLANNING IS WORTHWHILE.

Local citizen advisory committees are a common way to foster public participation in forest management in Canada. Recent survey results show that 74 percent of public participants are somewhat or completely satisfied with the committee process. More than two thirds of participants feel that the process is fair. And slightly more than half feel that decisions accommodate the full spectrum of public interests and that participants are able to influence committee decisions.

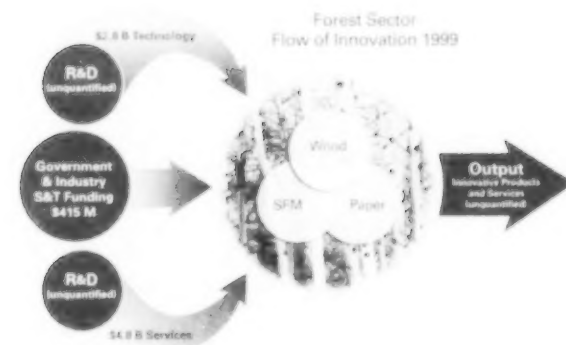
COMPLIANCE WITH FOREST LAWS AND REGULATIONS, A PREREQUISITE FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT, IS GENERALLY HIGH IN CANADA.

Canada's sustainable forest-management laws, regulations and other standards are continuously updated to reflect the best available scientific knowledge. Information available from six provinces shows high rates of compliance – from 86.0 to 99.5 percent. Where inspections found non-compliance, operators had to correct the results of their actions and change their practices to comply or face closure.

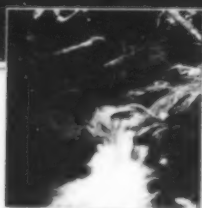
PUBLIC ACCESS TO FOREST INFORMATION IMPROVES DISCUSSION AND DECISION MAKING.

Forest inventories are using a wide range of technologies to collect information for a broad range of topics. In general, data on Crown lands are accessible, and information on private lands is becoming increasingly available to the public.

DIRECT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S&T) FUNDING AND PURCHASES OF TECHNOLOGY AND SERVICES ARE IMPROVING FOREST MANAGEMENT.



CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT IN SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT



OVERALL, CANADA CONTINUES TO MAKE SOLID PROGRESS TOWARD SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT, BUT IT MUST ADDRESS KEY ISSUES IF IT IS TO REMAIN A WORLD LEADER.

Canada's forests are among the largest in the world and are at the heart of Canada's growth and prosperity. They provide economic and social benefits for all Canadians and support a diversity of species over vast landscapes with dynamic, ever-changing ecosystems. Modern forest management in Canada is a model of how progress toward sustainability can be achieved. Increased consultation has led to forest management that incorporates a broad array of values and recognizes the dynamism of ecological and social systems, as well as the benefits of adaptive management and collaboration.

To remain a leader in sustainable forestry, Canada must, among other things, reduce or prevent the impacts of pollution and alien invasive species on forests, continue to increase Aboriginal participation in forest management and improve the resilience and well-being of forest communities.

Also, the forest industry must become more competitive in the international marketplace by continuing to apply leading-edge innovation to forest management and manufacturing. It must develop value-added products and new markets for products. Efforts must also be made by governments, industry and others to improve information on forest-based services and sustainable harvest levels of non-timber forest products.

Forest policy-makers and managers in Canada will continue to face difficult choices because of divergent opinions about priorities for managing forest resources. *Criteria and Indicators of Sustainable Forest Management in Canada* helps governments do the following:

- evaluate the effectiveness of existing regulations;
- orient future policies;
- identify and prioritize information and research;
- guide forest practices; and
- clarify expectations of sustainable forest management in Canada.




The information provided through Criteria and Indicators also helps Canadians better understand the options available for managing the forest and participate more effectively in decision making.

The Criteria and Indicators report is the result of extensive collaboration and cooperation among federal, provincial and territorial governments. By working together, governments have increased their capacity to report. To improve future reporting, the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM) is considering a new National Forest Inventory that will improve the trend estimates for many of the CCFM indicators. The CCFM is also expanding its National Forestry Database to collect and store new information on forests and forest management. And it is developing a National Forest Information System to improve access to information via the Internet. These initiatives will add to the solid forestry data already in place and enhance the nation's capacity to assess and report on the state of its forests.

FRAMEWORK OF CRITERIA AND INDICATORS OF SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	ECOSYSTEM CONDITION AND PRODUCTIVITY	SOIL AND WATER	ROLE IN GLOBAL ECOLOGICAL CYCLES	ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL BENEFITS	SOCIETY'S RESPONSIBILITY
1.1 Ecosystem Diversity 1.1.1 Range of forest types and ecosystems (e.g., old-growth, second-growth, etc.) 1.1.2 Range of forest types and ecosystems (e.g., old-growth, second-growth, etc.) 1.1.3 Range of forest types and ecosystems (e.g., old-growth, second-growth, etc.)	2.1 Forest growing stock (volume, biomass, etc.) 2.2 Annual increment (growth rate) 2.3 Net primary productivity (NPP) 2.4 Net ecosystem exchange (NEE)	3.1 Soil erosion rate 3.2 Water quality (pH, nutrients, etc.) 3.3 Soil fertility (nutrient levels) 3.4 Soil moisture (water content)	4.1 Carbon Cycle 4.1.1 Net change in forest carbon stocks 4.1.2 Forest carbon stocks (above and below ground) 4.1.3 Net change in forest carbon stocks	5.1 Economic Benefits 5.1.1 Contribution of forests to gross domestic product (GDP) 5.1.2 Forest revenue (timber, non-timber forest products, etc.) 5.1.3 Forest employment (direct and indirect)	6.1 Aboriginal and Treaty Rights 6.1.1 Recognition of aboriginal and treaty rights 6.1.2 Consultation and participation of aboriginal and treaty peoples in forest management decisions 6.1.3 Respect for aboriginal and treaty rights
1.2 Species Diversity 1.2.1 Number of species (richness) 1.2.2 Number of individuals (abundance) 1.2.3 Number of species (richness)	2.5 Forest health (disturbance, etc.) 2.6 Forest resilience (recovery rate) 2.7 Forest sustainability (long-term viability)	3.5 Soil erosion rate 3.6 Water quality (pH, nutrients, etc.) 3.7 Soil fertility (nutrient levels) 3.8 Soil moisture (water content)	4.2 Nitrogen Cycle 4.2.1 Net change in forest nitrogen stocks 4.2.2 Forest nitrogen stocks (above and below ground) 4.2.3 Net change in forest nitrogen stocks	5.2 Distribution of Benefits 5.2.1 Forest revenue (timber, non-timber forest products, etc.) 5.2.2 Forest employment (direct and indirect) 5.2.3 Forest revenue (timber, non-timber forest products, etc.)	6.2 Aboriginal Traditional Land Use and Forest-based Ecological Knowledge 6.2.1 Recognition of aboriginal and treaty rights 6.2.2 Consultation and participation of aboriginal and treaty peoples in forest management decisions 6.2.3 Respect for aboriginal and treaty rights
1.3 Genetic Diversity 1.3.1 Genetic diversity within species 1.3.2 Genetic diversity between species 1.3.3 Genetic diversity within species	2.8 Forest health (disturbance, etc.) 2.9 Forest resilience (recovery rate) 2.10 Forest sustainability (long-term viability)	3.9 Soil erosion rate 3.10 Water quality (pH, nutrients, etc.) 3.11 Soil fertility (nutrient levels) 3.12 Soil moisture (water content)	4.3 Phosphorus Cycle 4.3.1 Net change in forest phosphorus stocks 4.3.2 Forest phosphorus stocks (above and below ground) 4.3.3 Net change in forest phosphorus stocks	5.3 Sustainability of Benefits 5.3.1 Forest revenue (timber, non-timber forest products, etc.) 5.3.2 Forest employment (direct and indirect) 5.3.3 Forest revenue (timber, non-timber forest products, etc.)	6.3 Forest Community Well-being and Resilience 6.3.1 Recognition of aboriginal and treaty rights 6.3.2 Consultation and participation of aboriginal and treaty peoples in forest management decisions 6.3.3 Respect for aboriginal and treaty rights
				5.4 Fair and Effective Decision Making 5.4.1 Forest revenue (timber, non-timber forest products, etc.) 5.4.2 Forest employment (direct and indirect) 5.4.3 Forest revenue (timber, non-timber forest products, etc.)	6.4 Fair and Effective Decision Making 6.4.1 Recognition of aboriginal and treaty rights 6.4.2 Consultation and participation of aboriginal and treaty peoples in forest management decisions 6.4.3 Respect for aboriginal and treaty rights
				5.5 Informed Decision Making 5.5.1 Forest revenue (timber, non-timber forest products, etc.) 5.5.2 Forest employment (direct and indirect) 5.5.3 Forest revenue (timber, non-timber forest products, etc.)	6.5 Informed Decision Making 6.5.1 Recognition of aboriginal and treaty rights 6.5.2 Consultation and participation of aboriginal and treaty peoples in forest management decisions 6.5.3 Respect for aboriginal and treaty rights

FRAMEWORK OF CRITERIA AND INDICATORS OF SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT



CANADIAN COUNCIL OF FOREST MINISTERS

The CCFM was established in 1985 to allow the 14 federal, provincial and territorial ministers with responsibility for forests to cooperate more closely in major areas of common interest. The Council provides leadership on national and international issues and sets direction for the stewardship and sustainable management of Canada's forests. More information on the Council can be found on-line at www.ccfm.org.

TO READ MORE

You can learn more about the work of the CCFM and its Criteria and Indicators (C&I) initiative. The report Criteria and Indicators of Sustainable Forest Management in Canada: National Status 2005 is available on the Internet at www.ccfm.org/ci/index_e.php. This report provides an in-depth analysis of the six criteria and 46 indicators showing Canada's progress toward sustainable forest management. Copies may also be obtained free of charge from

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INTERNATIONAL REPORTING ON TEMPERATE AND BOREAL FORESTS

Canada is a member of The Montréal Process – an initiative by 12 countries to use criteria and indicators to define, measure and report on progress toward the conservation and sustainable management of temperate and boreal forests. Together, these 12 countries represent 60 percent of the world's forests and account for nearly half of the world trade in forest products. In 1995, the member countries endorsed a framework of 7 criteria and 67 indicators, and in 2004, they launched a process to improve the indicators.

Canada uses the CCFM C&I framework to meet its Montréal Process reporting obligations. The two frameworks are compatible, with considerable alignment in the values important to both processes. Membership in The Montréal Process is part of Canada's overall commitment to promote sustainable forest management. Canada is also proud to have housed the Liaison Office for The Montréal Process since 1995, which acts as a secretariat for the process. For more information on The Montréal Process, refer to its Web site at www.mpci.org.

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